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THE INDIANS AND WHITES IN NORTH AMERICA.*

This book is written in a clear and easy style. It makes no attempt to enter into the archaeological questions now so much discussed, but commencing with the advent of the Spaniards on this continent, treats of the history of the Indians from that time to this, mingling the account pleasantly with facts and speculations about their language, arts, social life, morals and religion. The discussion is very imperfectly systematized, so that the same topics recur in a fragmentary manner all through the work; but there is both a table of contents and an index, and hence it is not difficult to find what is said on any point.

On account of this intermingling of numerous topics in every chapter, it is not possible for the reviewer to give an idea of the contents by any regular progression of headings. Premising, therefore, that our order is not that of the book, we may proceed to give an idea of the contents.

* THE RED MAN AND THE WHITE MAN IN NORTH AMERICA, FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME. By George E. Ellis. BOSTON: Little, Brown & Co.

First, the Spanish Immigration. The author gives a pretty full and strong picture of the cruelties of the early Spaniards in their colonies, and denounces their oppressions with suitable vigor. There is, however, no effort to give a connected history of the relations between the two races, which would be of great value were it well done. Information is given about some of the earlier contacts of the Indians and Spaniards in the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, Florida and Louisiana. In this connection the horrible enslavement of the aborigines is depicted.

Second, the French Immigration. This more agreeable topic is discussed with full credit to Francis Parkman's work on "New France." The humane and rational intercourse of the French with the natives is contrasted with the savage oppression of the Spaniards. Valuable facts are recorded of the French contests with the Spaniards, of their settlements in Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and Canada, and of their mingling freely with the natives in trading, hunting, war and marriage.

Third, the English Immigration. This topic may naturally include the whole advance of the population of the United States into the western regions. The author's remarks take here a wide and irregular range, attempting nothing in a complete form, but briefly touching on many suggestive facts and thoughts. There is a partial discussion of the irregular and defective Indian policy of our government, and strong denunciation of many breaches of faith on our part, but no notice taken of the numerous villanies of the same sort perpetrated by the Indians. This is all right, perhaps, for it is white men and not Indians who will read the book. Mr. Ellis may scourge the white man, and the missionaries can scold the Indians.

Fourth, Missionary Work among the Tribes. Chapter VII is devoted to this subject; but the author, with characteristic looseness of arrangement, recurs to the topic here and there all through the book. He is one of those who are opposed to having any

Christian missions among the Indians at all, but is willing that a sort of missionaries may come among them at some future period, if invited by the Indians, provided they will not teach religion, but only "morality and the virtues" (p. 626). This hostility to Christianity of course will be approved only by a few readers; for practical men, even if they do not value religion for themselves, generally recognize its tremendous motive power in rousing the barbarian mind from its torpor, and starting it on its upward career. The author gives considerable space, in different parts of the book, especially in chapter VII, to the Jesuit missions in different parts of the continent, and recognizes the fervor and devotion of their earlier pioneers. He evidently disapproves of Protestant missions, and, except for a brief view of the personal work of Eliot and a few others in New England, and of the early Moravians further southwest, seems to be almost totally ignorant of the subject. He appears to have no knowledge of that splendid system of modern Protestant missions which has taken more than one hundred thousand Indians sufficiently under its influence to turn their steps upward and set them fairly marching toward civilization.

It is not fair, however, to demand of our author what he did not set out to do. He has not attempted either a history or an exhaustive ethnological treatise. He has simply taken in hand a large number of facts and topics about the aborigines, and made them a subject of thought and comparison, and in doing so has made a book which contains much valuable matter.

EDMUND ANDREWS.

THOREAU.*

It is probable that Thoreau's reputation has increased in some quarters since his death, though he is an author who will never be extensively read. But this is not to his discredit. His place in our literature is sufficiently important to justify an adequate and well-considered biography, and we were glad at first sight that this task was allotted to Mr. Sanborn. He is familiar with the scenes and associations of Thoreau's career, lived long in the same social and literary atmosphere, was one of his intimate friends, has had access to sufficient biographical material, and seems to understand him. And yet we are sorry to say that the volume which he has produced is in some important respects disappointing.

* HENRY D. THOREAU. By F. B. Sanborn. (American Men of Letters.) Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

While its estimate of Thoreau will meet the approval of his warmest admirers, they will doubtless unite with unbiased readers in the regret that a more graphic and exhaustive portraiture of the man has not been given.

Beginning with some account of Thoreau's birth and family, the successive chapters are : "Childhood and Youth," "Concord and its Famous People," "Th' Embattled Farmers," "The Transcendental Period," "Early Essays," "Friends and Companions," "The Walden Hermitage," "Horace in the Rôle of Mæcenas," "In Wood and Field," "Personal Traits and Social Life," "Poet, Moralist, and Philosopher," "Life, Death, and Immortality." These are interesting topics, and pleasantly treated, though a much fuller interpretation of the personality of Thoreau and less about some other persons and things would have insured not only a better balanced book, but a work of more sterling value. The impression of Thoreau that Mr. Sanborn seeks to leave upon his readers is doubtless correct in kind, though he sets the mark of his genius a little too high. As his biographer, it was his province to establish his right to the recognition that he claims for him. This he fails to do. But we like the spirit in which the book is written, and its matter, however irrelevant to the main topic, will be found attractive.

For a satisfactory acquaintance with Thoreau, one must go to his writings. And here a certain preparation is needed to understand him and to judge him fairly. He is one of those singular characters about whom very sincere people will honestly differ. His idiosyncrasies are as offensive to some as his fine qualities are admirable to others. A nature like his is easily misunderstood when the key to it is lacking in the heart and mind of the observer. He was a man of original gifts and unique personality, but we think that in a small circle he is over-estimated. Thoreau was a poet, and his strongest side is the poetic. Without his poetic insight, his ethical and philosophic quality would be perceptibly weakened. He wrote verse sparingly, and scarcely ever after he was thirty; but his creative faculty was never allowed to rust by inaction. He was a serious scholar, a close observer and ardent lover of nature, with the tastes and aptitudes of a naturalist, a recluse by instinct, an independent thinker, and a citizen of very decided convictions. Nearly his whole life was spent in Concord, where his parents resided; and while there is no doubt that the spirit of the place had its influence upon him, it is likely that his peculiar individuality would have appeared amid any surroundings. School, college, a little teaching, two or three years in Emer-

son's family, occasional farm-work, pencil-making, land-surveying, seclusion in the Walden Hermitage, excursions on foot and by boat in New Hampshire, Maine, and Cape Cod,—this embraces about all that marks his outward career; and yet he lived a life of eager vitality and very definite purpose. It is easy to see how offensive, in certain attitudes, he would be to some worthy matter-of-fact people, and it is plain that the world could not get along if very many practised his way of living. He seemed lacking in self-forgetful charity. He showed no enthusiasm to serve lowly suffering. A soul must have some bright and engaging qualities, some grip on the everlasting verities of spirit, to be of interest to him. He had apparently a sort of scorn of the illiterate and stupid and vulgar, instead of a divine pity.

But whatever his defects, Thoreau was an exceptional man of rare gifts, and such men have their high uses because of their fidelity to themselves. At the bottom he was really a humane, tolerant, catholic-minded person, of the most austere virtue. His submission to incarceration in the Concord jail was his way of protesting against what appeared to him as a form of inhumanity. His hermit life in the Walden woods was the consecration of himself to the accomplishment of an ideal experiment in life. His aversion to ordinary society was not a recoil from anything that makes mankind interesting, but rather a retreat from realities that might impair his regard for human interests. He made solitude a school for the best discipline and personal improvement. It is not probable that he despised anything in humanity but what is despicable; but his own motives and aims were so sincere and high that he seemed irritated by the trivialities and follies that occupy the minds of many. Thoreau insisted on the best education for the people—not merely on the necessity of common schools, but *uncommon*, and says on this subject: "As the nobleman of cultivated taste surrounds himself with whatever conduces to his culture, so let the village do. * * * To act collectively, is according to the spirit of our institutions; and I am confident that as our circumstances are more flourishing, our means are greater than the nobleman's. New England can hire all the wise men in the world to come and teach her and board them round the while, and not be provincial at all. This is the uncommon school we want. Instead of noblemen let us have noble villages of men." Urging this matter, he exclaims: "We need to be provoked—goaded like oxen, as we are, into a trot." As might be supposed, he was

a good hater of slavery; and his strong utterances on this subject show that the rights of mankind were very precious to him. A single sentence reveals his political radicalism: "The only government that I recognize is that power that establishes justice in the land." He felt keenly enough on questions of common weal, though his manner of life might suggest that he cared nothing about them. He stands as far as possible from the blatant reformer who sneers at all that is venerable in antiquity and lauds an imaginary progress that is to be wrought by some fantastic tricks of social and political conjuring. He had a profound respect for the ancients and for all solid and sincere work. While he was independent of conventionality and a devotee and prophet of nature, he hated a "barbaric yawp," except among barbarians. As a writer he was conscientiously careful of his style, and wrote with manly vigor and poetic grace. Though he saw values chiefly in the invisible and spiritual, he was no despiser of the great world of business, but appreciated its necessity, its system and instrumentalities, and its enormous achievements. But at the same time he never confused the means of existence with the ends of life. Nothing could blind or seduce him here. Though for himself he could earn a year's material support in six or seven weeks, he was not the fool to think that this course would do for all, or that the affairs of the world could go on in this way. It seems often as if he thought his own being was pivotal—a centre for illumination and discovery; but on acquaintance, his egoism is attractive, for he transmits what he receives honestly, reverently, and with a sense of joy. He is a closer observer and a deeper interpreter of nature than Whitman, and as untrammelled and independent; and yet how he loves the classic forms, the soul of truth in perfect habiliments! How impatient he is with the mere catalogue of things,—glitter, shows, and high-sounding names! He is all the time concerned in making himself wiser and better, let others do as they may. He wishes to follow the eternal order, and to be used for divine ends. He certainly never posed—never played a part for gain or fame. His veracity was vital, of the marrow and spirit. Viewed merely as a protest against insincerities and worldliness, his life is not without a wholesome influence, however unpractical in some regards. His contribution to literature is highly creditable, and his books will continue to be read by lovers of nature, though the actual information they give in a scientific sense may not be important.

H. N. POWERS.

MEMORY AND ITS DISORDERS.*

This little volume is not written by a physician, but by a learned French scholar who has collected for his purpose numerous facts observed by physicians. He has also made free use of the results of experimental physiology in the construction of a physical theory of memory. The book may therefore be accepted as a fair exposition of the present state of scientific opinion regarding those cerebral processes which follow the action of the sense-organs, which register the impressions derived from those organs, and which serve at pleasure to recall past impressions. Having established the fact that the physical basis of memory consists in the registered and associated impressions to which the brain-substance is subjected, it follows that the conditions of memory are in fact conditions of the brain. These conditions vary with the state of nutrition of that organ, and are therefore largely influenced by the circulation of the blood, and by the conditions of health or of disease which may affect the body and the brain. From this it follows that the powers of memory may vary within considerable limits; and that they may be greatly disordered, or even completely destroyed, by processes of disease. Hence the possibility of diseases of the memory.

In order to make this more clear to the non-physiological reader, we may liken the brain to the globe of the earth. Upon the surface of this planet, motion and change have been for unnumbered ages impressing their footprints in the plastic substance of the sphere. Air and water, light and heat, electricity and chemical action, life and volition, have wrought upon its constituent particles of matter until the face of the earth appears with an expression quite different from that with which it greeted the morning stars in the dawn of creation. If now we carefully explore its wrinkled front, we shall find distinct traces of many events which have thus occurred in the past. We shall find the ancient borders of the sea now far inland among the mountains. We shall discover the layers of rock which were deposited in regular succession by the primitive waters. We shall trace the growth of plants and animals which lived and died and left only their fossilized forms to mark the fact of their previous existence. Again we shall

learn that processes of erosion and denudation have in many places destroyed these evidences of past action, and have thus laid bare the imprints of earlier life and activity. In certain regions conspicuous rock-marks and boulder lines serve to indicate the paths of association which were drawn between the most distant localities during the ice-age. In short, we should find it possible by thus exploring the surface of the earth to reproduce a panoramic view of the entire geological history of the world.

In quite analogous fashion is the substance of the brain fashioned and changed by the course of life. Every act of vision, every sound that enters the ear, every impression upon the nerves of smell, of taste, and of feeling, excites an orderly series of corresponding movements in the plastic substance of the brain. These movements are distributed, through the agency of appropriate conductors, to different portions of the organ. By these impressions the growth of the constituent elements of the brain is modified. Paths of motion are cleared between the different regions of the brain, and they serve to associate the activities of those different regions. In this way a provision for the association of ideas is effected. By frequent repetition of the same impressions and acts of association, the structure of the brain becomes permanently modified, so that it serves not only as a recipient of impressions but also as their register. For this reason, the impressions which are first received, when the brain is most plastic, become the most thoroughly organized and the most durable, just as the first sedimentary deposits from a turbid ocean are the coarsest and the thickest of all the rocky layers. As upon the surface of the macro-cosmic earth all the events of its past have been written in characters which may at any moment suffice to reproduce a picture of that past before the eye of intelligence, so the substance of the micro-cosmic brain is moulded by the events of life into forms which may at any moment call up a vision of those events before the mind which is privileged to use that organ as the instrument of its thought.

Why, then, it may be asked, do we not remember every event of our past lives? Physiological experiment shows that a certain duration of cerebral movement is necessary to the production of consciousness. A flash of light, a wave of sound, must strike upon the eye or the ear for a certain definite period of time — a mere fraction of a second, yet perfectly measurable — in order to produce consciousness of light or of sound. The cerebral modifications which are competent to

* DISEASES OF THE MEMORY: AN ESSAY IN THE POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY. By Th. Ribot, author of "Heredity: a Psychological Study of its Phenomena, Laws, Causes and Consequences," "English Psychology," etc. Translated from the French, by William Huntington Smith. (The International Scientific Series). New York: D. Appleton & Co.

reproduce the memory of such lights and sounds must be sufficient to produce the requisite duration of motion when the modified elements of the brain are excited by associated movements in the act of recollection. If their vibrations are too brief—if their *wave-lengths*, so to speak, are too short—we remain unconscious of their motion, and we do not remember. Now, the functional activity of the elements of the brain is largely dependent upon the circulation of the blood and upon the perfection of nutrition in the brain substance. A fit of sickness is therefore very often followed by failure of the memory, which sometimes is permanent, but is more generally recovered from as the health is restored. "A man of scholastic attainments lost, after an attack of acute fever, all knowledge of the letter F," (p. 45). "A clergyman of rare talent was thrown from his carriage and received a violent concussion of the brain. For several days he remained utterly unconscious, and when restored his intellect was observed to be in a state similar to that of a naturally intelligent child. Although in middle life, he commenced his studies, when, after several months, his memory gradually returned and his mind resumed all its wonted vigor" (p. 89). "A child, having received a severe blow on the head, remained for three days unconscious. On coming to himself he was found to have forgotten all he had learned of music. Nothing else was lost" (p. 144). "Fatigue in any form is fatal to the memory. The received impressions are not fixed; reproduction is slow, often impossible. With a return to normal conditions memory returns" (p. 105). An excellent illustration of this is afforded by the experience of Sir Henry Holland (p. 144), who "descended on the same day," he says, "two very deep mines in the Hartz Mountains, remaining some hours under ground in each. While in the second mine, and exhausted both from fatigue and inanition, I felt the utter impossibility of talking longer with the German inspector who accompanied me. Every German word and phrase deserted my recollection; and it was not until I had taken food and wine, and been some time at rest, that I regained them again."

In certain cases it is observed that an excited and disordered state of the cerebral circulation occasions a complete loss of memory for that period of time. This is frequently remarked among epileptic patients, who, after a paroxysm, may retain no recollection of their actions. "An epileptic, seized with a sudden paroxysm, fell in a shop, got up, and eluding the shopman, ran away, leaving his hat and order-book behind. He was discov-

ered a quarter of a mile away, asking for his hat in all the shops, but not having recovered his senses, nor did he become conscious until he got to the railway ten minutes after" (p. 72). A Mr. H. "was driving his wife and child in a phaeton, when the horse took fright and ran away, and Mr. H. was thrown out, sustaining a severe concussion of the brain. On recovering, he found that he had forgotten the immediate antecedents of the accident, the last thing he remembered being that he had met an acquaintance on the road about two miles from the scene of it. Of the efforts he had made, and the terror of his wife and child, he has not, to this day, any recollection whatever" (p. 81).

The defective memory of old age is explained by the diminished plasticity of the brain substance, rendering it less sensitive to impressions, so that their residual vibrations are less competent to awaken consciousness. The mind becomes, therefore, more easily aroused, and the attention is more thoroughly arrested by the deep and abiding impressions of the earlier and more plastic periods of life. Hence the vivid memories of childhood which crowd the thoughts of old age when the experiences of yesterday can scarcely be revived. In like manner the effects of disease sometimes modify the functions of the brain, obliterating its register of recent events and laying bare the earlier strata of its formation. Witness the following cases, related by the celebrated Dr. Rush (p. 182): "Dr. Scandella, an ingenious Italian, who visited this country a few years ago, was master of the Italian, French, and English languages. In the beginning of the yellow fever, which terminated his life, he spoke English only; in the middle of the disease he spoke French only, but on the day of his death he spoke only in the language of his native country. * * * A German, for many years minister of the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, in visiting the old Swedes who inhabited the southern district of the city, upon their death-beds, was much struck in hearing some of them pray in the Swedish language, who he was sure had not spoken it for fifty or sixty years before, and who had probably forgotten it." As the author observes (p. 183), "in the progress of a morbid action which nearly always ends in death, the most recent formations of memory are first destroyed, and the destructive work goes on, descending, so to speak, from layer to layer, until it reaches the oldest acquisitions—that is to say, the most stable—incites them to temporary activity, brings them for a time into consciousness, and then wipes them out forever." Considerations like these would naturally bring us to the preliminaries

of a most interesting speculation regarding the possibility of recollection of the events of this life after the spirit has been separated by death from the body; but our author refrains from allusion to the subject, and the limitations of space will only permit us to refer our readers to his pages for a fuller knowledge of the diseases of memory.

HENRY M. LYMAN.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.*

The "Great West" and its development is a subject about which not only our own people, but the whole world, want the fullest knowledge. The progress going on here is a marvel greater than the history of past warrfares, the mystic tales of Arabia, or the descriptions of the riches of India or China. Millions of men in Europe look toward our West as their future hope; it is for other millions the competitive influence that shapes their economic future at home; and humanity turns to it as the region where the most momentous problems of the civilization of the masses are to be worked out.

Mr. Porter's book, chronicling the extraordinary development of the West for a period of eighty years, is in the main an excellent work. It is full of the most telling and instructive facts; and yet it is no dry statistical enumeration. Besides a well-chosen collection of official figures, it contains many valuable remarks on the whole economic development, the origin and growth of Western cities, the evolution of society, etc. It has plenty of life and color, and the style is concise, clear, and pointed.

To this general praise, we have, however, some criticisms to offer in detail. There is a kind of statistics—which can be known to no one better than to Mr. Porter—that, while they may serve the purposes of crude state papers, have no proper place in a work like this. A familiar example is the loose way of showing a community's health by giving the death-rate per thousand, instead of finding either the average longevity for persons of a certain age, or their probable longevity: the simple percentage of deaths varying according to the age of the persons in question, and being of course low in a new community, composed chiefly of persons in the most healthful period of life, even if the climate is unfavorable. Too many of Mr. Porter's statistics are of this erroneous kind, and thus

furnish no true basis for comparisons. Many of his engraved maps and charts are hence without value. This method of showing is, especially for the general public, an excellent one: but there is little use in giving by drawings the indebtedness or the property valuation of the Pacific States as compared with the Middle States or New England, unless there is also shown the difference in number of inhabitants; or in comparing the productions of the United States with small European kingdoms, without calculating the relation to area or population. The maps in General Walker's Statistical Atlas from the census of 1870, showing production, population, etc., are examples of really good illustrations; but most of the illustrated pages in Mr. Porter's book could as well have been spared. Also, too many of his phrases remind the reader of the immigration pamphlets of states and railway companies; and in at least some cases they are, if we are not mistaken, taken directly from well-known documents of that kind. Another fault of the author is his tendency to overpraise. He speaks often of the high morals of Western communities; he never mentions the great percentage of certain crimes. He relates, of course, the rich donations to schools and universities; he does not explain that what are commonly called universities in Western states are, with very few exceptions, really high schools and academies. The progress of America in civilization is indeed great; but it is not great enough not to need and deserve sharp criticism.

Mr. Porter's method reminds us somewhat of certain historians in Europe, where history has, in several absolute kingdoms, been told for centuries with so much desire to please the reigning powers that it is often well-nigh impossible to get at the full truth. Here in the states there are no kings to please; but there are other powers. There are the old settlers, who now generally are the leaders; there are the people, who do not always like to be criticised. Generally, authors themselves hardly perceive how much they are influenced by their surroundings. It is not as a Western man, but as an old writer for a protection newspaper, that Mr. Porter has a leaning to tariff-protection. He is too discreet to say anything directly for protection; but he exaggerates the manufacturing interest, he calls that manufacturing which everybody else has classified under agriculture—as, for example, cheese and butter-making; and he nowhere mentions the radical difference between the development of certain industries—whether they pay their own way or the people are paying, through the tariff, for their establishment

* THE WEST. FROM THE CENSUS OF 1880. A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT FROM 1800 TO 1880. By Robert P. Porter, assisted by H. Gannett and Wm. P. Jones. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

and continued working. His own statistics, however, sufficiently show how prominent are all the natural self-paying industries through the whole West.

But notwithstanding these defects, as we cannot help regarding them, and of some faults of arrangement and proportion, Mr. Porter's volume is in high degree interesting and valuable; it is a treasure-house of well-digested information, and by it we realize, perhaps more clearly than by any other work, the extent, resources, and wonderful rapidity of development of the West.

N. C. FREDERIKSEN.

A SPORTING ENGLISHMAN IN THE ROCKIES.*

The author of this new book of travels and of hunting exploits tells us in his preface that when a Western frontiersman finds himself bored by a stranger of whose company he wishes to rid himself, he tries upon him this question: "Say, mister, are you aware that nobody is holding you?" The reader of this volume, especially if he be a lover of the manly sports of hunting, or of the beautiful or sublime in nature, will very soon find that somebody *is* holding him, and that his companionship is so agreeable, so entertaining, and at times so instructive, that he will willingly accompany him through all his journeyings. Mr. Grohman has a quick eye to see, and a facile pen to describe, all the features which are necessary to a correct view of any natural scenery, all the incidents the recital of which helps to make a thoroughly enjoyable hunting or fishing story, and all the events and happenings, pleasant or unpleasant, which make up a history of camp life so entertaining, so unconventional, and so full of all healthful influences for body and mind, that the reader can hardly resist the wish that he had been one of the author's little party.

"The happy hunting grounds" over which the reader is taken are mostly in the northern part of Wyoming, though one chapter is devoted to "Camps in the Teton Basin," which is situated in Idaho, and another to "Camps in the Cañons of the Colorado." Before reaching them, a long and uncomfortable

* CAMP IN THE ROCKIES. Being a Narrative of Life on the Frontier, and Sport in the Rocky Mountains, with an Account of the Cattle Ranches of the West. By Wm. A. Ballie-Grohman, K.C.E.H., Author of "Tyrol and the Tyrolese," "Gadlings with a Primitive People," etc. Member of the Alpine Club. With an original Map based on the most recent U. S. Government Survey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

journey is made, which is attended by hardships and some serious mishaps. But the experienced traveller and hunter makes light of the greatest obstacles, and manages, out of the most uncomfortable situations, to provide enjoyment, if not for himself, yet for his readers, by the fresh, racy, and often humorous manner in which he recounts his varied experiences. In his "outfit," which is a very elastic word in the vernacular of the frontiersman, since it is made to mean anything and everything, is a seventeen-year-old lad, Henry by name, who is the cook and general factotum. Making bread, however, was done, at one time and another, by each member of the party.

"No wonder the reader will say, when I tell him, that grumbling on the score of the bread was not infrequent. It was either too salt, or too doughy, or too crisp, or too much saleratus in it, or burnt to a cinder; which latter, as we had only a frying-pan to bake in and the fire generally of huge dimensions, would occur, notwithstanding the best intentions. It was therefore agreed among the men that the first who should grumble was to relieve the then baker. The boy was the first to forget the penalty for grumbling. Taking a hearty bite at the bread, he exclaimed: 'Dog garn this bread! if it ain't a mess of—.' Then the paste gummed up his mouth; but recollecting at the same instant in what danger he was, he blurted out, half-choked by the dough, 'But I like it!'

The "Boss," that is the author, gives an elaborate and very amusing account of his attempt at bread-making; but it is too long to quote. He regarded it as "altogether a very hateful occupation. Your face gets scorched, your knees get sooty, your fingers blistered, and it taxes not only your patience, but also your vocabulary of Government talk." Besides, as a baker he was not a favorite in the camp, and for a reason which he is frank enough to state.

"On one of my first attempts to do so, one cold, drizzling night, I had to bake in the dark, and my pipe, an otherwise inseparable companion, was subsequently found in the loaf."

But our hunter has not only a fine appreciation of the culinary art, he knows, also, when he sees them, and knows how to describe, the fine and other points of a horse. He gives an account of a "bucking" horse which he had in his outfit, and of the way in which, in the presence of a number of Texas cowboys, he undertook to ride her.

"I managed to stick to her during the first preliminary flourishes with those forty legs of hers after the boys had cast her loose. 'She is just a feeling of you,' they shouted; and presently she settled down to business, to as fair and square a spell at bucking as ever shook the life out of a white man. I was shot off at the fourth or fifth buck, delivered, as it is the wont of a genuinely 'mean one,' with lightning-like rapidity. The movement of the animal consists of lowering the head

between the front legs and suddenly arching the back, all the muscles of which act as so many bow strings, the whole thing being accompanied by a leap into the air and coming down on all four legs, stiffened out as were they pokers. A few stray bucks, with intervals between each, are easy enough to weather; it is the continuance and the amazing rapidity that accomplish the rout of riders not trained to such horses from youth. The first buck, lifting you perhaps only a couple of inches from the pig-skin, shakes you; the second, following so quickly as hardly to leave you time to know that the first is over, puzzles you; the third makes you lose your balance; the fourth pitches and tosses you, and the fifth accomplishes the brute's design, namely, dumping you off. My performance, to revert to a sore subject, was greeted with endless laughter, and loud shouts: 'Stay with her, boss, stay with her!' And when finally I left her, I 'landed' as the boys said, 'kinder squarly'; I 'hurt the ground'; I was 'rough on the bunch grass.'"

Another horse belonging to the party, Kate, was always very nervous when "bar" were about.

"She demonstrated to me once how great things can come of little beginnings. With her lame leg she started a stone which rolled down a slope, the stone started a grizzly, the grizzly started a very formidable growl, the growl started 'Boreas' (the name of another horse), and Boreas started not only himself but the whole band of horses, causing a disastrous stampede."

Another scene, in which a grizzly figured prominently, was when the author was out in pursuit of hopper bugs for fish bait, which he caught by throwing his limp felt hat at them so as to stun but not crush them.

"I was out on my preliminary bug stalk, and going along with bent form, now hitting, then again missing, my plump game, my whole attention being fixed upon my occupation. I reached a clump of dense serviceberry bushes. I had just delivered a successful throw, and was about to stoop to gather in the prize, when out of the bushes, as if growing from the earth, there rose a grizzly. Rearing up on his hind legs, as they invariably do on being surprised, he stood, his head and half-opened jaws a foot and a half or two feet over my six feet of humanity, and hardly more than a yard between gigantic him and pigmy me. The reader will believe me when I say he looked the biggest grizzly I ever saw, or want to see, so close. It would be difficult to say who was the more astonished of the two, but I know very well who was the most frightened. My heart seemed all of a sudden to be in two places; for had I not felt a big lump of it in my throat, I could have sworn it was leaking out at a big rent in the toes of my moccasins."

The fortunate *denouement* of this story was that the hunter ran away from the bear and the bear from the hunter simultaneously, so both were safe. When the former got hold of his rifle, as he soon did, he grew bolder, "and spent the rest of the day in a vain endeavor to resume our acquaintanceship on more satisfactory terms." But he concluded that the bear thought he had frightened him sufficiently, and so kept out of the way.

These extracts will show, better than any

description or critical estimate could, the character of this volume. The author can be serious upon occasion. His descriptions of the physical features and resources of the country over which he takes his readers are always clear and sometimes vivid, while throughout the volume there is scattered much valuable information concerning this little known portion of our national domain. The descriptions of stag hunts among the Wapiti or Elk, and of stalks for the Big-horn or Rocky Mountain sheep, are as admirable in their way as Landseer's paintings. The summer tourist, the professional or business man about to start off on the annual vacation, who shall take this volume in his grip-sack, will be certain to take along a pleasant travelling companion.

GEORGE C. NOYES.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

In the first recoil of distress from the spectacle of the personal weaknesses and failings of a beloved and venerated writer, ruthlessly exposed to the world's gaze when he lies helpless in the grave, there is an access of indignation against the executor who has turned his office veritably into that of an executioner. It is as if a ghostly revelation had been made, for the sake of sordid gains or to sate a brutal curiosity, of the disease and deformity which, all unsuspected, had tainted and warped the body and soul of a cherished friend. Yet on calmer reflection much of the blame will be withdrawn, when, as in the case of Mr. Froude's action regarding the literary remains of Thomas Carlyle, the circumstances of the case are thoroughly considered. To take for example the last and perhaps most painful of the memoirs of Carlyle—the "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey in 1849" (Harper & Brothers)—which have been published with the sanction of Mr. Froude. The record was voluntarily committed to writing by Mr. Carlyle for the purpose of preservation, and was afterward given by him to his secretary with the consciousness that it would undoubtedly find its way sometime into print. Passing through several hands, it was finally purchased by its English publishers, who thus had secured the right to give it to the world. Before doing so, however, they consulted with Mr. Froude concerning the propriety of taking the step. He, faithful and trusted friend as he was of the deceased author, saw no objection to the publication of the fragments. His intimacy with the disposition and moods of Carlyle had been so familiar that there was nothing to startle or revolt him in these jaundiced, disjointed chronicles, while there might be, so he argued, some profit to the statesmen and ministers who manage or mismanage the affairs of unhappy Ireland in the solemn and feeling reflections scattered through them. And thus the Reminiscences were put before the public; and they who, while he was living,

knew Carlyle only as the eloquent writer, the inspired teacher, the masterful genius, kindling noble thoughts and stirring exalted impulses, recover from the shock of witnessing a display of his pitiful ill-humor and petty growling and surly ingratitude, as best they may. Mr. Carlyle set out on his journey through Ireland the last of June, 1849, leaving—as one reads with a pang, since the late insight into her disappointed life—"my poor wife gazing sorrowfully after me." He was in sad health and sad humor, as he relates, and undertook the tour with faint prospects of pleasure. But he was compelled to go "somewhither," probably in search of rest and diversion; and Ireland was just then the problem which most needed studying by him as by others interested in the progress of the race. Therefore he set his face toward the Emerald Isle, a helpless valetudinarian, tormented with sleeplessness and indigestion, and, what is even worse, with a peevish, spleenetic, cynical, egotistic spirit. From the very start, he was set against everything and everybody about him. His habitual attitude of antagonism assumed its most ungracious aspect, for he was solitary, away from home, from his wife—that patient, loyal servitor who stood between him and every trial and annoyance her brave intelligence could ward off; and he was a victim of the innumerable small miseries that beset the invalid traveller. No entries were made in his journal during the five or six weeks occupied by his travels. He was too distracted and too wretched for that; but on his return he plucked up the remembrance of it "from the throat of fast-advancing oblivion," and secured it in the form of an itinerary. Very probably he was not so disagreeable a guest and fellow-traveller as he represents himself in this retrospect, otherwise he must have been well-nigh intolerable. His Reminiscences are an almost uninterrupted string of sour complaints, harsh judgments, and severe criticisms. The courtesies received from generous hosts failed to soften his humor, and the portrait of each is struck off with a few sharp, hard lines, delineating chiefly defects. He seemed to go about looking for uglinesses exclusively, and shutting his eyes maliciously to all that was worthy and lovely. It is hard to say these things, but harder that they should be true. Yet we must do Carlyle the justice to believe his heart was moved by much tender and humane emotion, as he passed through Ireland, accepting on the one hand incessant kindly and reverent attention, and viewing, on the other, the waste of Irish poverty and degradation. "Human pity," he declares, in describing a case of peculiar indigence, "dies away into stony misery and disgust in the excess of such scenes." Of a swarming workhouse, where filth and fever were vile rivals, he ejaculates, with characteristic vehemence: "Can it be a *charity* to keep men alive on these terms? In face of all the twaddle of the earth, shoot a man rather than train him (with heavy expense to his neighbors) to be a deceptive human *sciene*." To the beggars who crowded around him at every step, exhibiting shamelessly their rags and dirt, he must have administered many a wholesome galvanic

shock; as when he exclaimed to a clamorous group: "Wouldn't it be worth your consideration, whether you hadn't better drown or hang yourselves than live a dog's life in this way?" After all, Carlyle was a power on the earth—a mighty power, effecting untold good to the people he lectured and scolded and lashed. We feel this even as we follow the ignoble annals of his Irish tour. It is a comfort to believe it will be forgotten with every other portion of his life and work which was marred and spoiled by the irascible temper engendered by the weariness and anguish of a torturing, incurable malady; while that which has inspired men with new and sublimer apprehensions of truth will live as long as our language exists.

THE report of his observations upon the habits of "Ants, Bees and Wasps," with which Sir John Lubbock has from time to time interested the reading world, is now presented in a complete form in the latest number of the "The International Scientific Series" (D. Appleton & Co.). Sir John Lubbock was a neighbor and friend of Charles Darwin, both residing at Down in the pleasant county of Kent, England; and whether or not his associations with the great scientist influenced his studies, there is a strong likeness in the methods which the two pursued in accumulating facts in natural history. Sir John is as painstaking and patient in conducting minute and protracted investigations as was his illustrious *confrère*, and as careful and accurate in noting results and establishing conclusions. While seeking to determine the faculties and traits of ants, for instance, he kept thirty or forty communities under close observation for long periods; one of them, in-deed, having been constantly under his eye since 1874, a term of eight years. The nests were arranged between squares of glass from one-tenth to one-fourth of an inch apart, which left room for the ants to work and yet exposed freely all their operations. In practicing special experiments, individual ants were distinguished by dabs of paint on the back, and thus were easily identified in all circumstances. It was one of Sir John's observations that not only different species of ants exhibit diverse characteristics, but that individuals of the same species display distinct peculiarities of disposition. Taken altogether, he believes that ants have a fair claim to rank next to man in the scale of intelligence. Their social organization, their large communities, elaborate habitations and extensive roadways, their possession of domestic animals and sometimes of slaves, certainly indicate an extraordinary development of sagacity, or, in other words, intellectual sense. Sir John has, among other interesting results of his inquiries, satisfied himself that ants possess, like bees, the power of developing a given egg into either a queen or a worker. Their relations with other animals are as a rule, he tells us, those of deadly hostility; yet the thirty species existing in Great Britain have a greater variety of domestic animals than the English themselves. André enumerates five hundred and eighty-four species of insects which are habitually associated with the ants in various parts of the

world. It is Sir John's conclusion that ants have the power of distinguishing colors, yet that their faculty of vision differs materially from ours; that they, with bees and wasps, are incapable of hearing sounds recognized by us, but that they probably perceive those which produce no impression upon the human sense; that they have a keen faculty of smell; and that their recognition of each other is not personal or individual. In short, he is convinced that their mental capacities differ from those of man less in kind than in degree. "They have their desires, their passions, even their caprices," and in their different stages of development—the hunting, pastoral, and agricultural—offer a curious analogy to the history of human progress. The narrative of Sir John Lubbock's experiments with the three families of insects—ants, wasps and bees—is a wonderful exposition of his own tireless methods of study, as well as of the extraordinary endowments of the little creatures subject to his inspection.

THE "American Actor Series" (J. R. Osgood & Co.) is continued with Mr. Ireland's biographical sketch of Mrs. Duff. The name of this lady is not familiar to play-goers of the present day, nor is there much vivid remembrance of her career preserved among any but the oldest actors now on our stage. Yet it is claimed by her biographer that she was endowed with the highest order of dramatic gifts, and that for many years she was the greatest tragic actress in this or the old country. In support of his claim, Mr. Ireland cites the testimony of the veteran John Gilbert, who made his *debut* fifty-four years ago as "Jaffier" to Mrs. Duff's "Belvidera," in "Venice Preserved," at the old Federal Street Theatre, in Boston; of the elder Booth; of Edwin Forrest; of Edmund Kean, and of numerous other celebrities contemporary with Mrs. Duff, whose verdict in dramatic affairs of their time is certainly to be accepted as authority. Mrs. Mary Ann Duff was the eldest of three daughters of an English gentleman in the service of the East India Company. At the death of their father, the sisters were trained for the stage; and when Mary was but fifteen, were attached to the Dublin Theatre in the capacity of dancers. The personal graces and winning demeanor of the young girls speedily gained them general admiration. The poet Moore became deeply enamored of Mary, but she declined the offer of his hand, having already plighted her troth with the handsome and talented young actor, John R. Duff. Moore transferred his affections to Mary's second sister, and was this time more successful in his suit, being accepted by her as a lover and a husband. In 1810, Mary, a girl-bride of sixteen, accompanied Mr. Duff to America, where for a term of twenty-five years she occupied a conspicuous place in the dramatic annals of our Eastern cities. Her fame was gained principally in Boston and Philadelphia; the fashionable circles of New York, for some unexplained reason, refusing to recognize her distinguished abilities. Mrs. Duff's genius was restricted to the line of tragedy, and her most successful personations were those demanding a portrayal of the intensest

emotions. In her day it was the custom of the theatre to have a nightly change of bill, hence the hard-worked members of each company were obliged to undertake in the course of a season a great number and variety of characters. The repertoire of Mrs. Duff included upwards of two hundred *rôles*, each of which, according to the evidence cited by her biographer, was performed with signal excellence. In private life, Mrs. Duff displayed eminent domestic and womanly virtues. She was left a widow in 1831; and at her second marriage, four years later, retired definitely from the stage. The remainder of her life was devoted to works of piety, and, in harmony with her preferences, was so sheltered from observation that few of its details were known beyond her immediate circle of friends. Indeed, so completely had she passed from the view of the great world before whom she had once played so conspicuous a part, that scarcely one of those most intimately associated with her in her profession was aware of her death, until solicited for incidents connected with the event. In 1857 she was laid beside a beloved daughter in beautiful Greenwood, and the simple inscription above their grave contains but the words, "Mother and Grandmother."

MARK TWAIN has laid the American people under bonds for a debt of gratitude. The contracts may not be in tangible shape, or in all cases realize what they should; but they are among the unwritten, un-certified, yet sacred covenants which hold men to their higher obligations. He has assumed for the benefit of his fellows the rare part of a humorist, and by his jolly "quips and cranks" has provoked many a fit of wholesome happy laughter, and beneficially broken many a spell of gloom. He has not always played his *rôle* with equal wit, or been able to avoid conceits in bad taste. He has sometimes encouraged expectation and disappointed it; yet he is a benefactor of the race, having increased its sources of merriment and ministered to its needed moments of diversion by the kindly, skilful exercise of his talent. His latest publication comprises eighteen separate sketches ranged under the title of "The Stolen White Elephant, etc." (Jas. R. Osgood & Co.). They exhibit varied grades of excellence, some falling little short of dulness, and others amply accomplishing their purpose of inspiring fun and gayety. "The Stolen White Elephant" is a satire on the work of detectives, executed in a uniformly approved and appropriate manner, but with no brilliant touches anywhere. The much longer essay following it, which rehearses the story of "An Idle Excursion," embraces a most laughable episode introduced as an invalid's story. The remaining and generally brief articles have become familiar from their travels through the press in the popular round which all of Mark Twain's shorter writings are sure to pursue.

MR. ADOLPHUS WILLIAM WARD relates the story of Dickens's life and work with so much freshness and vigor that we follow it with self-forgetful atten-

tion, although its incidents and details have been read in different and occasionally fuller versions over and over again. Mr. Ward's essay belongs to the series of "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley (Harper & Brothers), and is necessarily of circumscribed scope and dimensions; yet it is by no means merely an abridgment or a compilation from other works. It bears the stamp of an original and independent author, who need not go outside himself for facts or judgments regarding the great novelist whose relations with mankind and whose place in the world of letters he is expounding. The biography is brief, forming a duodecimo of 222 pages; and that is one of its chief commendations to this busy epoch. Whoever does not know Dickens from his own writings will not be apt to seek a knowledge of him from any historian; while those who have learned by experience to measure the debt of gratitude the age owes him for amusement and improvement, will for the most part be thankful for just the concise account of his personal and literary career which is here presented. Mr. Ward unites the task of the critic with that of the biographer, and pauses to analyze the quality of each production of Dickens's genius as it occurs in the development of his fruitful life. His criticisms as a whole disclose a capacity for sympathy, insight, and broad and liberal judgment, which entitle them to respect. The work reflects honor upon the series which it enlarges, and promises to win a popularity for its manner commensurate with that of its subject.

SOME thirty short essays by the Rev. Francis Tiffany, a few of which appeared originally in the columns of a Boston newspaper, make up a pretty little volume just issued by George H. Ellis, with the title "Bird-Bolts: Shots on the Wing." The author has a very happy faculty for treating, in a style of mingled playfulness and seriousness, and often with a certain philosophic outlook, topics ranging from "The Philosophy of the Kitten" and "Perfume and Aroma" to "The Chinese Question," "Hints on Real Estate," and "How to Kindle Fires." In some of the essays—as, for example, "The Alarming Increase of Poodles" and "The Educated Fleas"—the treatment is fanciful, almost whimsical; while others are very practical, and many of those which seem most playful in tone are redeemed from lightness by unexpected turns of practicality. If we should ever have in this country a journal like the old "Spectator" adapted to our modern needs, a very ready contributor might be found in the author of these essays.

THE volume for young readers entitled "Bright Days in Old Plantation Times," by Mary Ross Banks, (Lee & Shepard), belongs to a category which in the nature of things must soon be closed up. It contains the reminiscences of a lady reared in the South in the era of slavery, and presents pictures of plantation life as it used to exist, which can never be renewed, and survive only in the memories of a generation fast succumbing to time. The au-

thor alludes to herself in the preface as an aged woman full of sympathy with childhood and happy to be the instrument for procuring its amusement in any, even the simplest, ways. The spirit informing her recollections proves her to be gentle and loving-hearted, with a keen understanding of the feelings of the young and the humble, and therefore a beloved and trusted companion and counsellor of both. The bright days of her young life were spent at the mansion of her grandmother, who in widowhood managed two large plantations and owned a great many slaves. Now a grandmother in her turn, Mrs. Banks describes the scenes of the early years for the benefit of her children's children, who, for a knowledge of circumstances such as she recalls, must look back to a dead past. In writing out these reminiscences, intended originally for the entertainment solely of her young relatives, the venerable author has laid the reader under obligation for some vivid sketches of local life and manners now become historical, as well as for a pleasant essay in juvenile literature.

CERTAINLY no person would appear better qualified than Mr. Justin McCarthy to add to the "Epochs Series" (Scribner's) a volume upon "The Epoch of Reform." It is, it need not be said, a readable and accurate book, of a positive liberal tone: sometimes perhaps made a little too prominent: falling, that is, at times into the argumentative style of a pamphlet. It covers the period from the Reform Bill (1830) to the death of Sir Robert Peel (1850), with two introductory chapters upon "Reform and Revolution" and "England after the War with Napoleon." As in the author's larger history, attention is almost exclusively directed to English history, contemporary events upon the continent being barely touched upon. Unlike most of the books of this series, it has neither index nor maps—the last perhaps being not needed. Neither has it a regular table of contents, but instead an elaborate and very useful "Chronological Table of Contents," giving the events with great completeness, and referring to the pages of the book where the events are spoken of.

A LARGE amount of curious information concerning "Celebrated American Caverns" has been collected by Horace C. Hovey and presented to the reader in a popular narrative, published by Robert Clarke & Co. The author is a student of science, who, in the intervals of professional work, has occupied himself with exhaustive explorations of the principal caves in the United States, especially of Mammoth, Wyandot, and Luray. Led on, as one is prone to be, by the pursuits of an interesting enquiry, Mr. Hovey expanded his original purpose by uniting to the results of his personal investigations such additional materials as had been gathered by other observers of the same great natural phenomena, and incorporating the whole in a careful and comprehensive history. The opening chapters of his work contain a general account of the structure and varieties of caverns, of their mineral, animal and vegetable contents, of the cave-dwellings of pre-

historic races, of cave sepulchres, and the famous rock temples of India, Egypt, and Greece. This is followed by a particular description of the natural caves of America, the three above-mentioned occupying the chief portion of the book, and a half-dozen minor caverns receiving notice in the two closing chapters. The wood-cuts illustrating the volume are copied from photographs taken under the supervision of Mr. Hovey, and are to be relied upon as exact transcripts of cave-scenery. The book in its entirety fills a useful place in the literature of science and history.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

"LEONE" is the latest addition to Osgood's "Round-Robin" novels.

JOHN WILEY & SONS issue "First Studies in Drawing," by Benj. H. Coe.

An entirely new edition of Hawthorne, from new plates, will soon be begun by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A NEW volume of travels, "Paul Dreifuss, his Holiday Abroad," by John W. Allen, Jr., is just published by George H. Ellis.

LEE & SHEPARD issue a new descriptive and historical guide-book to the Island of Nantucket, containing several maps.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT have just published "Two Days," a novel, by W. Newport; also, a new volume of Mr. Beecher's Sermons.

"LONG LIFE, and How to Reach it," by Dr. J. G. Richardson, is published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., in the series of "American Health Primers."

THE second edition of "The Revolt of Man," which appeared anonymously in Holt's "Leisure-Hour Series," bears the author's name — Walter Besant.

MR. PLUM's work on "The Military Telegraph during the Civil War in the United States" has just been published, in two volumes, by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

W. S. GOTTSBERGER publishes Mary Safford's translation of George Taylor's "Antinous," a romance of Ancient Rome; and Lady Fullerton's translation of "Elaine," by Mme. Augustus Craven.

MRS. SPOFFORD's new novel, "The Marquis of Carabas," is just published by Roberts Brothers. The same firm also issues the new volume, by the author of "Ecce Homo," on "Natural Religion."

G. W. HARLAN & CO. will shortly begin the publication of a series of novels under the title "Kaaterskill Series." The initial volume will be "A Fair Philosopher," to be followed by "A Modern Hagar."

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO. issue two valuable scientific treatises: "The Practical Steam Engineer's Guide," by Emory Edwards; and "The Fabrication of Volatile and Fat Varnishes," by William T. Brannt.

A VERY useful little medical and surgical handbook for popular use, is Dr. Turner's "Hints and Remedies for the Treatment of Common Accidents

and Diseases, and Rules of Simple Hygiene," published by Macmillan & Co., in paper covers, at twenty-five cents. It has been revised, corrected and enlarged by twelve eminent medical men belonging to different London Hospitals; and is recommended by the London "Lancet."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. publish "The Little Brick Church," a novel, by W. C. Falkner; "Iris," by Mrs. Randolph; "Prince Hal, or the Romance of a Rich Young Man," by Fanny Andrews; and "Bimbi, Stories for Children," by Ouida.

MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, whose "Atlantis" has been one of the successes of the season, has nearly ready for publication by the Harpers a work entitled "Ragnarok," in which he will advance the theory that the drift-deposit attributed to glacial action was caused by contact with a comet.

PROF. H. B. BOISEN's "Preparatory Book of German Prose" is published by Ginn, Heath & Co., in the "Martha's Vineyard Series of Text-Books." An American edition of "Beowulf," edited by Prof. James A. Harrison, of Washington and Lee University, is issued by the same firm.

THE London "Athenaeum" announces that it will print in the next few weeks a series of papers, letters, poems, memoirs, etc., by Byron, hitherto unpublished, which "will be found to demonstrate the baselessness of the various statements made by Lady Byron in her later years, to her sister-in-law's discredit."

MR. E. W. GOSSE's sketch of Thomas Gray is the latest addition to the "English Men of Letters" (Harpers), and one of the most notable volumes of the series. The same firm publishes a "Manual of Guard Duty for the Regular Army, Volunteers, and Militia of the United States," by Lieut. James Reagan, U. S. A.

PORTER & COATES have just published "Political Economy, with Especial Reference to the Industrial History of Nations," by Prof. R. E. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania. They have in press for early issue, "England, Picturesque and Descriptive," by Joel Cook, the American correspondent of the London "Times."

MR. GEORGE P. MARSH, who died recently at Vallobrosa, was a native of Vermont, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1820. He served seven years in Congress, and was subsequently appointed to the Turkish Mission. In 1861 President Lincoln made him Minister to Italy, and he retained the position until his death. He was the author of a number of valuable works, chiefly in the domain of philology; and was one of America's most cultivated and scholarly men.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have just published "Pen Pictures of Modern Authors," a collection of anecdotes, sketches and reminiscences of the most famous authors of our time, edited by William Shepard; "Our Merchant Marine, how it Rose, Increased, Became Great, Declined and Decayed," by David A. Wells; "Psychology of the Salem Witchcraft Excitement of 1692, and its Practical Application to Our own Time," by Dr. George M. Beard; "Forms

of Land and Water" and "Vegetable Life," in D'Anvers' series of "Science Ladders;" "Marjory Graham," a novel; and, in the "Transatlantic" series, "Abbé Constantine," "Lady Beauty," and "At the Eleventh Hour."

THE most important of Houghton, Mifflin & Co's new books is, of course, the small posthumous volume of Longfellow, which contains some of his best and most characteristic poems. A few of them have already appeared in print; and a number have a personal character which gives them an especial interest. It is understood that two unpublished sonnets are reserved for the Rev. Mr. Longfellow's biography of the poet. "Two Hard Cases," published by the same firm, is a psychological study of Guiteau's case, and a comparison with one almost as extraordinary, by Dr. W. W. Godding, of Washington. The firm also issue "In the Saddle," a collection of poems on horseback-riding; a small volume which, whatever may be thought of the fancy of such a classification, certainly contains some good poetry.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of July by MESSRS. JANSEN, MCCLURE & CO., Chicago.]

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Early Records of Chicago. Comprising Historical and Commercial Statistics, etc., and what I remember of Chicago, etc. By Hon. William Gross. Historical and Statistical Sketch of the Garden City from the beginning until now (1868). By E. Colbert. Of which 44 copies have been found and incorporated in this work. Also, Chicago Antiquities, including Chicago Business Directory for 1839. 1 Vol., 8vo. Net, \$2.00.

Thaddeus Stevens: Commoner. By E. B. Callender. 12mo, pp. 210. Portrait. \$1.25.

Sebastian Bach. By R. L. Poole, M.A. "The Great Musicians." 12mo, pp. 138. \$1.00.

Thomas Gray. By Edmund W. Gosse. "English Men of Letters." Edited by John Morley. 12mo, pp. 223. 75 cents.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Appleton's European Guide Book. For English Speaking Travellers. Edition for 1882 Completely Revised. 2 vols. Leather. Net, \$5.00.

Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of American Summer Resorts. Revised for 1882. 12mo, pp. 174. 50 cents.

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity. Compiled by T. Percy. Seventh Edition. 16mo, pp. 246. 30 cents.

Appleton's General Guide to the United States and Canada. New Revised Edition. 16mo, pp. 506. Leather tucks. \$2.50.

Camps in the Rockies. A Narrative of Life on the Frontier, and Sport in the Rocky Mountains, with an account of the Cattle Ranches of the West. By William A. Ballie-Grohman. 12mo, pp. 438. \$1.75

The Island of Nantucket; What it Was and What it Is. A complete Index and Guide to this noted resort, etc. By Edward K. Godfrey. \$1.00.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

The Literary History of England. In the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. 12mo. \$2.00.

Don Quixote De La Mancha. By Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra. A Translation based on that of Peter Anthony Motteux. With the Memoir and Notes of John Gibson Lockhart. Edited by Edward Bell, M.A. 2 vols. 12mo. Bohn's Library. London. Net, \$2.00.

Tributes to Longfellow and Emerson. By the Massachusetts Historical Society. Portraits. Square 8vo, pp. 62. \$3.50.

Bright Days. In the Old Plantation Time. By Mary R. Banks. 12mo, pp. 266. \$1.50.

Pen Pictures of Modern Authors. "The Literary Life." Edited by William Shepard. 16mo, pp. 333. \$1.25.

More Happy Thoughts, Etc. Etc. By F. C. Barnaud. 16mo, pp. 300. \$1.00.

Episodes in the Lives of Men, Women and Lovers. By Edith Simecox. 16mo, pp. 305. \$1.00.

Hood's Own. Whims and Oddities. With the Original 174 Engravings. Paper. 25 cents.

SCIENTIFIC.

Political Institutions. Being Part V of the Principles of Sociology. (The concluding portion of Vol. II.) By Herbert Spencer. 12mo, pp. 688. \$1.50.

The Red Man and the White Man in North America. From its discovery to the present time. By George E. Ellis. 8vo, pp. 642. \$3.50.

The Science of Ethics. By Leslie Stephen. 8vo, pp. 462. \$4.00.

Celebrated American Caverns. Especially Mammoth, Wyandot, and Loure. With historical, scientific and descriptive notices of caves and grottoes in other lands. By H. C. Hovey. 8vo, pp. 228. \$3.00.

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